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November 26, 1897

1300

CANADA.

*Smallpox in the Province of Montreal.*

MONTREAL, November 19, 1897.

The present status of smallpox in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....		240,000	July 2	a 1	20	10	8	2	14	5 0
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	0	5	1	4	0	2	0
Ste. Cunégonde.....	do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	0	1	.....	1	0	1	5 0

<sup>a</sup> This case occurred in the convent referred to in my last report the day after said report was issued. As the convent was quarantined, and that therefore this new case meant no further spread of contagion, the formality of reporting it to you immediately was dispensed with.

<sup>b</sup> Except the isolation hospital.

No new cases since November 6.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

*Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.*

CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

November 17: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended November 13 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 15: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended November 18 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 20: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended November 11 there were in that city 11 deaths from yellow fever and 2 deaths from smallpox.

November 12: The United States consul at Mantanzas reports that during the week ended November 10 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever.

November 20: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended November 18 there were in the city of Regla 13 deaths from yellow fever.

November 15: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended November 13 there were in that city 24 cases of yellow fever and 30 cases and 5 deaths from smallpox.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Danish West Indies quarantine against Jamaica on account of yellow fever.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, November 18, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose herewith for your information a copy of a notice from the Danish

Government of quarantine in the Danish West Indies on arrivals from Jamaica, which was communicated by our minister to Denmark, with his dispatch No. 186 of the 3d instant.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

The minister of foreign affairs has the honor to present his compliments to the legation of the United States of America and to notify it that the Government of the Danish Antilles, in consequence of the existence of yellow fever in the Island of Jamaica, has established a quarantine of five days, and, in case of necessity, with disinfection of travelers' baggage, against ships arriving from that island.

COPENHAGEN, *November 2, 1897.*

*Sanitary report from Habana.*

HABANA, CUBA, *November 20, 1897.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, November 18, is respectfully submitted:

The sanitary conditions of the city of Habana continue to grow worse and the death rate is again increasing rapidly.

It may be truly said that there is absolutely no attention paid to sanitation, and the entire disregard of personal cleanliness becomes more apparent every day.

The supply of fresh meat is again short, the fleet of vessels engaged in the trade between Florida and this port being unable to continue the business on account of the heavy storms which have swept over the Gulf of Mexico for the past ten days, these vessels being small steamers, schooners, and barges. The only cattle brought here during the period mentioned were from Texas and Mexico, and less than 1,000 head were brought, when the supply should have been 3,000. All food stuffs are now beyond the reach of the poor, and this condition of affairs is demonstrated in the mortality table in this report, although the number of deaths from starvation, as stated there, is but one-tenth of the actual number of deaths occurring from that cause.

I believe it to be my duty to state at this time that if this condition of affairs continues to exist during the coming winter and spring this city will become still a greater menace to the health of the United States. The people as a whole now present every evidence of bad physical conditions; the anæmic condition of the children is startling, and their abject indifference to their bad sanitary environments doubly insures their mortality.

I estimate that there are about 300 cases of yellow fever in this city and in Regla. There were 24 deaths from that cause during the week, and but 2 of that number occurred among the civilians; the others in military hospitals. The deaths from enteric, malarial, and the so-called pernicious fevers show a marked increase over the preceding week.

There were 2 deaths from smallpox; both of these deaths occurred among natives.

The deaths from intestinal diseases are about one-third of the total deaths, but nearly half of those occurring from enteritis are from starvation pure and simple.

Your attention is invited to the total deaths and annual ratio per 1,000. I would also state that this total is only approximately correct. I believe I now get about 90 per cent of the occurring deaths.